BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY JOHN H. LYNDE. BANGOR (ME.) TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1869. VOLUME XXXVI—NUMBER 200.

nd North Amer-
Railway.

nday evening, July 26th, 1869,
as follows:—
ins for Bangor at 4.30 A. M.
angor at 6.30 and 8.50 A. M.
M.
ins for Bangor, at 7.34 A. M.

change Street), for Milford, at
and 8.40 and 7.25 P. M.
Passumkeag at 11.55 A. M.

Lincoln Centre at 7.25 P. M.,
n Centre with steamboats for

n from Lincoln, and 7.25 train
ill not stop at Mount Hope,
or.

569. J. W. EMERY, Supt.

ıtral Railroad.

DAY, June 21, 1869, the Pass-
Boston, Portland) Depot and
on this Road, will leave Ban-

in for Dexter and Waterville
ions, will leave at 1.35 P. M.
ain from Waterville and Dex-
or at 10.50 A. M., and from
7.14 P. M.
stations on this line, and
checked.

EDWIN NOYES, Supt.

ENNEBEC RAILROAD

outo to Portland and
via Augusta.

ement, May 3, 1869.

IN leaves Kendall's Mills
Boston, upon the arrival of
ecting with train for Boston

y at 12.45 P. M. connecting
ton at 7.30 A. M., and con-
dalls with train on Maine
exter, Bangor, &c.

ncord, Newport, Dexter, &c.,
o Kendall's Mills only, and
the Portland and Kenne-
or will furnish tickets, and
me through to Portland or
the Central Road.
oute as by the Maine Central
ig Boston for Maine Central
passage on this line. Pass-
Bangor, &c., will purchase
ills only, and after taking
and Kennebec Road, the
tickets, and make the fare
ortland or Boston or via the

ort, Dexter, Bangor, &c., via
cars at the first station
nection at Kendall's Mills
emoval. Ample time for sup-
Mills.
sold at Boston for all sta-
Dexter, Bangor, &c., on the

ns leave Boston daily at 5.00
rwick the following morning
Lowell, 9.50, Augusta 2.5,
dall's Mills 12 o'clock noon.
M.
Mills, Skowhegan, Vassal-
ro, for the principal towns
routes.

L. L. LINCOLN, Supt.

own and Milford
D COMPANY.

mer Arrangement.

SDAY the 26th inst the
s follows, till further notice
A. M. 11½ A. M. 6½ P. M.
A. M. 1½ P. M. 6½ P. M.
A. M. 2 P. M. 6½ P. M.
A. M. 2¾ P. M. 6½ P. M.
N. T. SWAN, Agent.

'inting.

GOR DAILY
urier Office
AN'S BLOCK,
ridge on the Lower Floor

PLAIN & FANCY
INTING,
TED WITH
id Dispatch.

ities for doing Job Work
side of Boston, and shall
to see that the work is
done; and hope to receive
ongo to remunerate us for
ense incurred to promote
ness, and save them the
or three flights of stairs, to

EEP UP WITH THE
provements,
r customers
CAN BE SECURED.
e, among other Mater
endid
er Press;
Half-medium Jobber;
Ram Card Press;
Press;
for Job Press;
; &c.
ding additions of TYPE
York, and Boston Foun

ED TO EXECUTE.
ST STYLE.
Blank Books,
Blank Notes,
Bills of Lading,
Insurance Blanks,
Town Blanks,
Wood Bills,
Hoop Bills,
Mark Bills,
Surveyor's Bills,
Schpil Bills,
Invoices, &c., &c.
VISITING
s Cards,
& AND QUALITY.
Establishment in the
nty.
work in our line of
call, as
IT THEM,
E AND PRICE.
G DONE
or Red Ink,
TH
EXPLORER
tention paid to
WORK!
THE PLACE!
E,
S BLOCK,
SKEAG BRIDGE
ER FLOOR,
H. LYNDE.
ormal School
MAINE.
his School will begin
ue 14 weeks.
ct Books free.
dents may board them-
ets of six Teachers at
T. FLETCHER,
Principal.

partnership.
re retiring under the
EED, is this day dis-
ERSON HIGGINS.
ES WEBB.
Thank the public for
ence and the same
ecommend the same
partner, Mr. E. Webb,
s at the old stand, and
y small bills.
ERSON HIGGINS.
August 2, 1869. 3w32

Notice.

To those sending for their Friends in the Old Country.

I will sell tickets by the Cunard line of Steamers, Montreal Ocean Line, and National Line, as cheap and cheaper, than can be bought in any other office in Bangor. Drafts for £1 Sterling and upwards, for sale on the Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin.

WM. BRENNAN,
June 23d, 1869 108 Main Street, Bangor, Maine.

THE BANGOR
Daily Whig & Courier,
PUBLISHED MORNINGS
in Bowman's Block, East End Sunderland Bridge, on the Lower Floor.

TERMS—$8.00 per Year,
4.00 for Six Months.
2.00 for Three Months
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

The Bangor Weekly Courier
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.
At the Office of the Daily Whig and Courier, at Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

AGENCIES.
M. PETTENGILL & Co., 10 State Street, Boston, and 37 Park Row, New York, are authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for this paper.
S. R. NILES, Agent, Scollay's Building, Court Street, Boston.

Subscriptions must in all cases be paid in advance.
☞ Subscribers finding this notice marked, will understand that the time for which they paid has nearly expired.
Your Subscription expires

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. STORGER,
Fresco and Oil Painter,
No. 46 Columbia Street,
☞ House Painting promptly attended to.
aug23w4

DO U KNOW
THAT IF YOU WANT TO BUY
Furniture Cheap,
CALL AT THE
New Furniture Store!
R. G. TEBBETS,
Bangor, June 14. 87 Exchange Street.

Concrete.

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVES NOTICE THAT he is prepared to lay
CONCRETE WALKS
In the most approved manner, for the citizens of Bangor, and in the neatest way and as cheap as he can afford. Persons wishing the same to be done, will please call at the Court Street Green-house.
THOMAS ALLEN.
Bangor, May 23d, 1869.

Dr. J. F. BABCOCK,
(From the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery,)
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 9 Ohio Street, - - Bangor,

Makes a specialty in the successful treatment of all diseases of the human mouth, among which are Inflamed, Ulcerated, Bleeding, Spongy, or Flabby Gums, &c., &c. Toothache successfully and permanently cured in nearly every instance, whether it be the result of an abscess upon the root, inflammation of the membrane covering the root, or simply an exposed nerve; and the tooth, saved from a painful extraction to be of inestimable benefit for many years, is filled in the most satisfactory manner with any material preferred, and extraction (when necessary) performed with the least possible pain. Gas is also administered when desired. Decayed and diseased teeth restored to their original color and beauty.
☞ Particular attention paid to the teeth of children, that they may rely upon being treated with that gentleness in every operation performed. When desired patients will be visited at their residence. All charges will be moderate, and upon Wednesdays from 9 to 12 M., Dr. B. shall be happy to serve toothache, extract teeth, &c., free of charge.
N. B.—Deserving persons unable to pay, free of charge. Particular charges for artificial teeth, will meet with very favorable consideration.
jan6 1y

Dr. E. C. YOUNG,
Surgeon Dentist,

Attends to the practice of Dentistry, in all its branches.
Natural TEETH FILLED, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted on Gold, Silver, or Vulcanized Rubber, in the most thorough, durable, and warranted. Teeth painlessly EXTRACTED, with the least possible pain. Ether administered to proper patients when desired.
☞Office on Union Block, Main-st., Bangor, (over Alden's Drug Store.) apr20'69ly

H. ANDREWS,
Attorney & Counselor at Law,
—OFFICE—
55 WEST MARKET SQUARE—BANGOR.
may19 If

GEO. F. DUTTON,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
No. 5 SMITH BLOCK,
Bangor, - - - Maine.
May 29th, 1869.

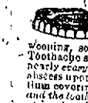
H. L. MITCHELL,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
CAN BE FOUND AT
OLD OFFICE, - NO. 55 W. MARKET SQUARE
(Next to Wheelwright & Clark's Block.)
Bangor, Maine.
February 8, 1869.

WM. T. HILLIARD,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
—OFFICE—
Over Mercantile Bank, Hammond St.
Bangor, Nov. 22, 1866.—tf (Times copy)

MOSES N. WARD,
Machinist & Model Maker,
ALSO,
All kinds of repairing done to order, such as Whips, Canes, Fishing Tackle, Sewing Machines &c
No. 5 Harlow St.,
I have also a number of Patents in the Agricultural line for sale. Please call and examine.
Bangor, March 1st, 1869.

Blacksmith Work!
Done to Order, at City Point.

SHIP WORK



Of all kinds, as follows: Anchors and Chains repaired; Hooks and Thimbles made and reordered; Boat Hooks and Hakeroons; Pick Poles and Picks fitted to order; Shackles and Chains for Booms; Boom Irons of all kinds.

WOODS WORK
Of all kinds—Driving Cork and Scull Cant Dogs made to order; Draft and Ill Chains; Ring Bolts and Box Hooks; Hogshead and Barrel Can Hooks; Grubs and Mattocks; Claw Bars; Shin Chandlery work of all kinds; Gouging Mallets and Irons made.
All kinds of Iron work on Vessels DONE TO ORDER.
L. D. Higgins.
Bangor, April 14, 1869.

THE WALDRON
Express Company
Forward all Orders for Goods
BY EXPRESS DAILY,
FREE OF CHARGE!
—OFFICE—
Duren's Bookstore, Hammond St.
GEO. H. YEATON,
June 26, 1869. Agent.

Notice
To those sending for their Friends in the Old Country.

I will sell tickets by the Cunard line of Steamers, Montreal Ocean Line, and National Line, at cheap and cheaper, than can be bought in any other office in Bangor. Drafts for £1 Sterling and upwards, for sale on the Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin.

WM. BRENNAN,
June 23d, 1869 108 Main Street, Bangor, Maine.

J. O'B. DARLING,
OFFERS
A Large & Excellent Stock
OF
BOOTS, SHOES,
Hats, &c.,
In Great Variety & Completeness,
—AND AT—
BOTTOM PRICES!
COUNTRY DEALERS
need go no farther to secure
GOOD BARGAINS,
In the BEST GOODS for
The Maine Trade,
to be found in any market.
Prompt Attention Paid to Orders
☞ No Goods at Retail.
133 and 135 EXCHANGE STREET.
Bangor, May 13th, 1869.

NEW IMPORTATIONS
OF
CROCKERY WARE,
AT THE OLD STAND,
No. 1, MAIN STREET,
(From the Best Staffordshire Potteries.)
Have on Block a complete assortment of Shaw's W. G. Lily Pattern, and Ellsmore & Forster's Blue Stone Chaste Flowers.
—OF THE—
FIRST QUALITY ONLY!
And Common Goods
—AT—
WHITE AND GOLD BARE

French China!
GLASS WARE,
LARGE CUTLERY,
SILVER PLATED
and BRITANNIA WARE.
A word to our Farmers in the War
of prices and to offer each and
Bangor, and hereafter expect to
the Extra Price to
PAY for HIDES.
LICKER & IRELAND.

Prisoners of War,
REBEL PRISONS!
LAWS JUST ENACTED, each Prisoner of War is entitled to a set of Teeth, in the use of which they are
A GREAT SAVING
of Files and Labor.
We still have the Exclusive Sale of the
New York Rubber Belting,
pronounced by practical Millmen to be far the best Rubber Belting manufactured.
Oak and Hemlock Tanned Leather Belting.
We have a full assortment of Mill Furnishing Goods.
Repairing Saws promptly done. Orders filled at lowest prices.
GIBSON, KIMBALL & SANFORD,
Bangor, Jan30 No. 31 Exchange St., Bangor.

FILES.... FILES.
NOW IS THE TIME to Sharpen up your old files, and get ready for business. I have on hand
1000 Doz. Files
of my own finishing of 150 Dozen per week, which I am selling at
The Lowest Prices,
and warrant them equal to any imported.
☞ Call and see them.
OLD FILES RE-CUT, as usual.
JOB COLLETT,
EXCHANGE STREET.

EDGING LAW
MILL OWNERS are respectfully informed that I have on hand, at my Shop, No. 84 EXCHANGE STREET, a quantity of
LIGHT T RAILS,
CHAIRS AND SPIKES
Rails make the cheapest Track for running logs and Short Lumber; 3000 feet can now be seen in Milford Mills.
Orders promptly filled by
Gibson, Kimball & Sanford,
No. 31 Exchange Street.

Coal!
We are prepared to furnish
CONSUMERS OF
COAL
AT PRICES
Lehigh,
White Ash,
Red Ash,
Very Lowest
Market Prices.
C. A. Babcock & Co.,
BROAD STREET.

Hemlock Dimensions
SAWED TO ORDER
Merrill Brothers.

Bangor Ice Company
Month, Season or Year.

Special Notice.
The firm of E. & S. L. HARLOW, at the old stand, No. 84 EXCHANGE STREET, and with our increased facilities for manufacturing Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Stair Work, &c., we are now prepared to furnish all kinds of the same at short notice. Stores and Offices fitted up in the most approved manner. Planing, Matching, Sawing, Re-sawing, Scroll Sawing, Turning, Re-saw Shingles, Re-saw Clapboards, Re-saw Lath, Re-saw Pickets, Re-saw Box Boards, Re-saw Cheese Boxes, Re-saw Starch Boxes, Re-saw Soap Boxes, Re-saw Candle

Whig & Courier.

JOHN H. LYNDE, - - PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1869.

State Election, Monday, Sept. 13.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Joshua L. Chamberlain.

Class Conventions.

Republican Conventions for the purpose of nominating candidates for Representatives to the Legislature, will be holden as follows: In cities composed of...

Brunswick, Charleston and Lincoln, at Town House, Bradford, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 4, at 2 o'clock.

Enfield, Lowell, Burlington, Greenfield, &c., Passadumkeag, on MONDAY, Sept. 6th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Unite and Work.

The time of the present campaign is narrowing down to be counted in days, and yet apparently we are many weeks distant in preparation. We are in a general condition of apathy, for which several excuses have been offered. We are told that the Democracy are discouraged, that their candidate inspires no enthusiasm, that they are striving for no principles, and that they will make no contest; we are told that the Hichborn party is not inspired with ideas that promise serious defection,—in fact that the movement is growing smaller by degrees. These assertions are true. But there is one other assertion that is not true. We are told by many of our own friends, and even the N. Y. Tribune has miserably given currency to the idea, that the country is in good year for the disaffected to be, and that we can now afford to waste a portion of our strength in divisions.

Let us examine those excuses, to see whether true or false in fact, they are not equally false in conclusion.

Following the inclination of corruption, Democracy has become really demoralized. Its leaders acknowledge their hopelessness as a distinct organization, and are ready for any shift that promises reward. Their candidate for Governor is an old-fashioned representative of respectability, who does not study the innovations that are constantly being made in political affairs, who is too far behind the age to excite any warmth. His party is evidently waiting for him to lead, and he is waiting for his party to drive, the conglomerate mass who compose the rank and file. They are undecided upon what point to march, and consequently are lying upon their oars.

In the case of the Hichborn party its weakness arises from want of concentration upon any one principle, although one ided is the mainspring of the whole affair. No party can ever succeed upon merely one idea where hundreds are exciting the country, and especially in this difficult where there is disagreement upon every point upon which they attempt to concentrate. They start upon the files the State Constabulary is the great object ahead. Finding this unavailable to sufficient adhesive power, they attempt to make personal objections, capital-punishment, and many other minor points serve their purpose, upon every one of which there are in their ranks as in those of all other parties differences of opinion. Their attempt to concentrate upon any issue being a failure, they lose courage, their best men will leave them, and the result will show merely a waste of energy that might have been well employed in practical work for the cause they profess to love dearest.

These facts being conceded, are we still to lie supinely by with the idea that the demoralization is sufficient to bring our victory? Were we satisfied with the ordinary victory, this loss from our apathy might still leave us safely in the ascendant. But we must not be satisfied with a mere victory. This is not a good time to encourage bolting and to gratify dissentions. There are many reasons appearing obvious to show why we should not only be victorious at this time, but make that victory overwhelming. This is the first election in this State to follow Gen. Grant's inauguration; we want to indorse his honest, economical policy by which reconstruction is likely to succeed and the national credit be firmly re-established. Maine as usual should act an example in this campaign she should do it handsomely, as she can do it. The Republican party having inscribed temperance upon its banner must addeed to demonstrate to the world that it can carry out its professions, and that the charges of insobriety by our enemies are baseless fabrications. We must not halt in the work, finally because, notwithstanding all the work that the party has already performed for the country, the weight of its work is still in the future. It would be an unfortunate day indeed were our enemies to overcome us now to undo all that has been done for peace and for freedom. We have substantially secured a long season of quiet to the country, but no man doubts that it would all be lost were we now to surrender our powers to men whose chief ambition is turmoil and destruction.

The Republicans of Maine must unite and work. The Democracy every where have been ready to cry out "enough;" but under the evil advice of those who would divide us, they are trying to raise their heads above water. They are looking towards Maine for a sign of encouragement. They will halt out of loss as their cue. We must offer them no chance for hope. We must labor as ever before. We must keep our hands upon the helm, and we need every available voter and worker to swell our power. We can have them by commencing the work *now*. We must henceforth resolve to re-elect Gov. Chamberlain in spite of opposition and defection and deception by a majority of twenty thousand, and thus Maine can send abroad the notes of encouragement for which our friends are everywhere looking, and once more send consternation to the camp of the enemy.

The New York World, having lost its field of its fiscally for figuring, has taken up more particularly what has always characterized it generally, namely, making false statements without the concealing veil of figures. Its last is where it says, "the Republican party is the party of the past and the Democratic party that of the present and future." That is very good; but it doesn't quite equal the claim that when Democrats get into office there will be an honest and economical administration of public affairs. Democracy may be said to consist of three ideas, the contrariety of which does not destroy their beauty: Fighting the nation to save the Union; stealing the property and money of the government for the sake of retrenchment; and oppressing the people to advance their liberties. When the people can reconcile these seeming paradoxes, Democracy will triumph. They have hopes in the next being a generation of idiots.

CHOOSING THE LEAST OF TWO EVILS. The Albany Evening Journal prefers that Andy Johnson should be sent to the United States Senate from Tennessee instead of Emerson Etheridge, for the reason that while the former is a "pestilent fellow" he has originality of character and a trade but conscious intellect, the latter is "a loose, vulgar fellow, of low instincts and of most unwholesome reputation." It is likely, however, that the Tennessee Legislature will select a Senator without consulting such prejudiced oracles as the Albany radical mouthpiece. There is evidently a chance for difference upon this question. We should prefer not to decide it, but it would seem safe to say that the country could not suffer comparatively by leaving Andy Johnson at home.

Winterport and Bucksport.

To the Editor of the Daily Whig:

As a Bangor man allow me through your columns to express my thanks to the "Winter Harbor" for the light she throw upon the comparative merits of the two railroads, Winterport and Bucksport, as enterprises for investment, in your issue of the 10th inst. His article has determined the issue in my mind. I desire to review it, that the impression may not be lost upon others who may also be seeking information respecting a winter harbor for Bangor.

He says the Bucksport road would be of uniform guage with the roads leading into Bangor, and would receive during the winter months, a large amount of business, going on to state what that business would be, and closes the section with the suggestion that a thorough examination should be made before deciding that a road from Bangor to Bucksport would not pay, evidently believing himself that on examination it would be found to pay *well*.

In the examination sought we must inquire about the length of the road, the grades, convenience to the public to verify the conclusions. It is (so far as I know) that the Po... is to be bridged below the ridge! That would incur enormous cost to our harbor, nor could it safely be built where it would not obstruct the bank in which we now overhauling neither where way hinder the free passage of... two or three miles above bridges, making at least junction with the E. & N. A. road from Bangor to Bucksport, and even then Bucksport to inform me that the cost of the line on their end of ... would be $100,000 cost. So we have two miles ... at least $200,000, then ... Winterport road will be ... Bangor in reaching a ... Winter Harbor, by the shortest and ... line to the Bucksport road. All ... Winter Harbor claims ... would do, would be done ... much for the interest of ... Winterport road if only ... direct route, and of ... average cost to build, say ... the Winterport road ... investment over the Buck... 0, an everlasting tariff to ... railway, a bridge of great ... ing and keeping in repair ... les of road. As to local ... Winter Harbor's attention ... that from a careful estimate ... month two persons have ... sport to Bangor, to one ... That the traffic or travel ... to Bangor by opening a ... ort into the eastern towns, ... portion. But when Whig ... power, or any other writer ... duce of Rome *proving* the ... ve, no before. Under ... Bucksport would be like ... our legislature all the ... balls ... rt roads is to be an *indefinite* ... *uniform* guage with the ... as proved by Winter ... a far more promising one ... ment than the Bucksport ... portion of "Winter ... relating to the Bay and ... vant, for paying with... ... River road, it can not under... ... to make to pay *less* with ... harbor," unlike "Brewer" ... nesman who has been ... sport road, by exagger... ... ding forms, such as "a ... Bucksport from one end ... on the other end of the line ... 00. So we have two miles ... ing at least $200,000, then ... ... Winterport road will be ... on the average, for the ... Brewer would necessarily ... making the whole road ready ... stock, $680,000. To that ... the tariff over two or three ... N. A. road from Bangor ... tion, unless it be avoided in ... off for Bucksport at the ... coming into Bangor at all, ... freight. Now admit the ... this Bucksport road will ... no inducement to dispute it, ... must be the dividends on ... Winterport road. All ... Winter Harbor" claims ... would do, would be done ... much for the interest of ... Winterport road if only ... direct route, and of ... average cost to build, say ... the Winterport road ... investment over the Buck... 0, an everlasting tariff to ... railway, a bridge of great ... ing and keeping in repair ... les of road. As to local ... Winter Harbor's attention ... that from a careful estimate ... month two persons have ... sport to Bangor, to one ... That the traffic or travel ... to Bangor by opening a ... ort into the eastern towns, ... portion. But when Whig ... power, or any other writer ... duce of Rome *proving* the ... ve, no before. Under ... Bucksport would be like ... our legislature all the ... balls ... rt roads is to be an *indefinite* ... *uniform* guage with the ... as proved by Winter ... a far more promising one ... ment than the Bucksport ... portion of "Winter ... relating to the Bay and ... vant, for paying with... ... River road, it can not under... ... to make to pay *less* with ... harbor," unlike "Brewer" ... nesman who has been ... sport road, by exagger... ... ding forms, such as "a ... Bucksport from one end ... on the other end of the line ... 00. So we have two miles ... ing at least $200,000, then ... ... Winterport road will be ... on the average, for the ... Brewer would necessarily ... making the whole road ready ... stock, $680,000. To that ... the tariff over two or three ... N. A. road from Bangor ... tion, unless it be avoided in ... off for Bucksport at the ... coming into Bangor at all, ... freight. Now admit the ... this Bucksport road will ... no inducement to dispute it, ... must be the dividends on ...

Income Tax. ... in the Democrats of some ... article upon Bangor in... ... stated that 85 citizens ... or returned "incomes." ... over, that this is proper ... our citizens may have ... their returns to the as... ... this may be done not ... small number. Probably ... ce, or not to be, re... ... to say— ... ved that but 80 of the ... Bangor have returned in... ... we have but 80 citizens ... amounted to over $1,000, ... which the government ... $160,000, or less than ... ment of our municipal tax ... year! ... There is no reliance to be put in the ... and the general want ... penny. ... And I read a notation of the fact that business ... depressed here, another paragraph ... that in 1861 ... and in 1869, only 86. ... Now I let the Democrat, disinterestedly ... produce a wrong impression as to the prosperity of Bangor or never was wealthier than now, never more prospering, I think, than now. Nor were the prospects ahead ever brighter. One reason why the number of returns is so much less now than in 1866, as is well observed in the article referred to, is because the ... exempt from taxation was then $300, instead of, as now, $1,000. Another reason is a difference in the law, as also in ... of railroads.

---

its construction by the Internal Revenue Department. For instance, stumpages were formerly reckoned 25¢ for repairs and for depreciation of capital, I believe making a very great difference in very many cases in this district. Suppose A.'s stumpages amount to $8,000 net, then formerly 25¢ or $6,000 was estimated as the revenue, and after $2,000 as the depreciation of the land. Now $8,000, is charged to him, as I understand, for revenue, and $2,000 is abated for depreciation of land annually. And suppose A.'s income from bank stock, railroad bonds and other companies where officers withhold a per centum of the dividend and pay the same to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is $5,000 more. Then his gross income is $16,000, but he is charged only with $2,000, and this $2,000 is further reduced by having subtracted from it all of his national, State, county and municipal taxes paid within the year, and also the amount paid for rent of his house, and the $1,000 exempted by law. The reason is, that 25¢ of the gross stumpages is allowed him for diminution in the value of his lands and the companies from which he receives the other $8,000 pay direct to the government the $400 tax of 5 per cent upon it.

Other illustrations, equally applicable, may be given. So that but little inference can be drawn from income returns as to the prosperity of a place, unless the business and investments of that place are also stated.

ROSECRANS' LITTLE GAME. We have to go to a Western paper to learn that General Rosecrans' little game in declining the nomination for Governor of Ohio was founded upon an intention to proceed to New York, and, if possible, form a grand company for the purpose of constructing a railroad from the city of Mexico to Acapulco, on the Pacific coast. That is a splendid scheme, and if Rosecrans succeeds in carrying it out he is likely to find himself better off than if he were elected Governor of Ohio ten times over. But the New York Herald says Rocky talks too much. His vanity will not permit him to keep a secret, no matter how good a thing he has in hand. And it would not be surprising if this new project of a railroad from the city of Mexico to the Pacific coast were to result in profit to others than himself just from this premature revelation of his design in an obscure town in the interior of Mexico. Let General Rosecrans emulate General Grant and keep his mouth shut.

THE LATE TENNESSEE ELECTION—ITS LIKELY UNFAIR PROCEEDINGS. Colonel Sykes of Tennessee is here, with several other Republicans from his State. They will remain until the return of the President and Secretary Boutwell, when they will demand the removal of every Federal officeholder in the State who voted for Senter. All the information from Tennessee is to the effect that Senter's election has not by any means brought the peace that was promised. Letters received from gentlemen who are in a position to know what they are writing about, all agree that a spirit of lawlessness is again manifesting itself, and the rebels are again boasting in such a way that they have again created a feeling of terror among Union men, especially in districts where the rebel element predominates. One letter says: "There is a complete revival of old Ku Klux operations."

ANOTHER TREASURY TROUBLE—UNSAFE SAFES. Besides the trouble about the counterfeit ten dollar notes, the failure of the bank note companies to supply the currency as is required, and the other troubles of an buyance, the Treasury officials now have another very important matter to trouble them, and that is nothing less than the security of the locks of the safes and vaults in the Treasury and other public buildings of the United States. Some time ago Mr. Jay Sargent of Rochester, N. York, wrote to Mr. Mullett, Supervising Architect, and informed him that all the locks in the Treasury Building were not as secure as they were generally supposed to be, and that he could open any of them. Mr. Mullett doubted the statement, but he, nevertheless invited Mr. Sargent to make the trial. Mr. Sargent arrived here yesterday and made his first experiment on the safe in Mr. Mullett's room. The combination lock of which, one of Diebolt's, he opened in an hour and seven minutes, and without the least noise or confusion. He also demonstrated to Mr. Mullett and Gen. Spinner how every lock in the building could be as easily opened. The fact created much excitement, among the officials, and especially excited Treasurer Spinner, when he saw the necessity of having an immediate change effected. The frequency of robberies of banks recently has turned attention greatly in this direction, and it is not unlikely that the burglars have opened the locks by being in possession of the secret which enabled Mr. Sargent to open so successfully. It is proper to say that the discovery should cast no reflection upon Mr. Mullett, Mr. Spinner, or any other Treasury official, for it is supposed that their locks were perfectly burglar proof. This timely discovery will only result in greater precautionary measures.

[Washington dispatch to Journal.

Whatever else may be said of Mr. Pollard's late book, it can never be doubted that it was written by a perfect gentleman. The author's description of Mrs. Jefferson Davis sufficiently attests his claim to be regarded as a chivalrous, without shame and without reproach. Mrs. Davis, according to Mr. Pollard, "is a brawny, able-bodied woman, who has much more of masculine muscle than of feminine grace. Her complexion is tawny, even to the point of mulattoism; her... womans loud and coarse in her manners, and full of social self-assertion." The South for half a century has been charging the North with a lack of good breeding, and we venture to say, that in all the North nobody could have been found to write and then print a description of a lady's person so complimentary as this. There are, it must be confessed, certain graces of character which we are still deficient.—[Tribune.

A HORRIBLE MURDER IN ILLINOIS. A dispatch from Jacksonville, Ill., to the Chicago Tribune, gives the following account of the murder of a man in Jackson County, Ill., on the 16th inst.;

"Yesterday evening a most atrocious murder was committed in the southwestern part of Morgan County. It seems that two men, by the names of Z. Rogers and Malon Chapman, had been to Bethel, a small town in the western part of the county, having gone together in a wagon, and both got drunk. Late in the evening they returned home, their houses being only about two hundred yards apart. The wagon stopped at the house of Rogers, and Chapman went home. In a few minutes he returned with a double-barrelled shot gun. Rogers was still in the wagon, being very drunk. When Chapman came up with the gun, Rogers was heard to say, 'Don't Malon; don't shoot me;' but Chapman immediately raised the gun and fired, the ball taking effect in Rogers' head, entirely blowing away one side of it, as the muzzle of the gun was within a few feet of him. Chapman immediately mounted a horse and fled. No reason is known to have existed for the bloody deed. Chapman's brother had married Rogers' sister, and Rogers was living with him. The murderer was living with his mother only a short distance from where the... was committed. Officers are in search of him.

A RAILROAD EASE. The Ellsworth American says the Machias Republican thinks the prospect discouraging for a railroad between Bangor and Machias. Bucksport and Ellsworth intend to make a commencement very soon, and if Machias and the intervening towns intend to travel in "slow coaches" through Black's woods a century longer, they will talk discouraging.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Rising Virtue Lodge.

Special Communication THIS (Tuesday) Evening, in New Masonic Block, at 7½ o'clock. Brethren are invited. For order of W. M.

August 24.

HEADQUARTERS, Post No. 12, Department of Maine, G. A. R.

Bangor, Aug. 24, 1869.

An Encampment of the Post will assemble this evening at 8 o'clock.

By order Post Commander.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Post Adj't.

EXCURSION

The Penobscot Base Ball Club

OF THIS CITY

Will make an Excursion to Belfast,

Friday, Aug. 27th, 1869,

For the purpose of playing the second of the series of games for the Championship of Penobscot Riverand Bay, with the Belfast B. B. C.

Tickets for the round trip, for every member of the Club on that morning, and those who will be... wharf. Every person intending to accompany the Club must procure tickets before Friday... to avoid trouble, and as there will be no... from before going on board the boat. No... sion will start at 6 o'clock precisely. By Order.

Bangor, August 24, 1869 ... dtd

Camp Meeting Notice.

... set the annual expenses of our Camp ... pay the debt of the Association, ... several hundred dollars, it has ... raised a revenue as follows: All ... the ground be water will be re... ... rents each in addition to the re... all persons going by land will pay ... each horse driven on the ground. ... exhibited on the boats or vessels ... and J. Burbank, Bangor, H. ... n Calderwood, of Belfast, and Rev. ... Boyleland, ... ual, ... mences Aug 30th. ... For order of Committee, DAVID BROWN, Chairman. ... Secretary.

Information Wanted.

... faculty Conservatory of Liberty, are ... his whereabouts. He left home ... pected for Bangor. He is about 18 ... old, and had on duck pants, blue ... coat, and a Panama hat. Any ... that will lead to the ... be left with Wm. Mann, Bangor, ... Liberty. THOMAS CORNFORTH.

Painless Digestion.

... Sir Astley Cooper ... "ought to ... sensational than ... words, when ... digestion ... non unconscious ... sion after eating, ... a flushing of ... a tongue in the ... symptoms of ... ness, headache, nervousness, ... and low spirits, ... companiments. All ... cents, whether ... ment is thereof to the ... most urgently ... medicine. Of ... cases, I can, friend ... another: but ... not always safe ... ... PETER'S STOMACH ... at proves all things ... on an improved ... ceive testimony of ... No scrofula or ... impurity in ... botanical remedies ... the properties ... digestant, and ... scrofulous action ... ted both by the ... be corrupt protector ... reduced or prepared ... some water, that ... United States or ... pation, resulting from ... the intestines, ... ily marvellous, and ... of mercury, attract... ... ternal condition ... Law

EXCURSION TICKETS —AT— Great Reduction of Fares!

ONLY

$20 to Chicago, First Class,

From ... or Danville Junction,

VIA

Grand Trunk Railway!

—AND— ... NABLY LOW TARIFF —TO— ALL POINTS WEST.

Return Tickets.

... or Milwaukee and ... ances, (meals and ... and return, all rail ... and return, all rail ... and return, all rail ... and return, ... ton on these Tickets ... ship. Tickets at low rates ... Portland ... Portland ... Portland ... Portland ... Portland ... Sufficient ... parties to ... good to-M... For tickets ... WM. ... Bangor. ... ...

TELEGRAPHIC

—TO THE—

Whig & Courier.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.

The experiments on Saturday of Sargent, the great lock-picker, on the Treasury locks, created much unnecessary excitement among the Treasury officers.

He proved that with good opportunity, and the connivance of the watchmen, most of the combination locks in use can be picked by an expert as experienced as himself; but to do this requires two whole consecutive nights, otherwise the burglarious operations are all lost.

The supervising architect of the Treasury authorizes the statement that he is under no alarm for the safety of the Treasury vaults and will make no change of the locks in use there.

He will simply add one more lock to the four now in use in every money vault in the building.

It is estimated at the Treasury Department, that the saving to the government, which has resulted from the reduction of the force in that department alone—exclusive of those cleared from the printing bureau—is 50,000 dolls a month.

The removals have not yet ceased. Several more are to be made upon the return of the Secretary to Washington.

It is not believed that any matters of national importance will be considered at the Cabinet meeting on Friday next.

Drouth in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.

Not a drop of rain has fallen here since the great whiskey fire, nor has any accounts of rain been received from the interior except in short thunderstorm on Saturday last about thirty miles up the Schuylkill.

All reports agree as to the great damage to the corn crop from drouth in the State.

A special meeting of the City Council was held today to consider the water famine. $25,000 was appropriated for the families of the destitute.

Canal boat men land upon the Schuylkill river.

Power has been given the chief engineer to take any measures he may deem proper to raise the water into the basins at Fairmount.

The experiment was tried this afternoon by raising water by means of steam fire engines.

The hill at Fairmount is 66 feet high and it is doubtful whether the hose will stand the pressure.

The result has not yet been announced.

CABLE NEWS.

London, Aug. 23. The Morning Telegraph has an editorial on the forthcoming International Boat Race, wherein it says: "A point in favor of the Americans is that they are in such a state of high training at present. They have not submitted to a sharp regimen, for a few months, with a view to a particular extent, but have been in perfect training for the past three years. What hardness of muscle, soundness of heart, and honesty of lung must be the result. It is almost impossible to overrate the effect of such a state of facts upon the event of the race. From young athletes kept three years under training to develop every available power is wonderfully more excellent than the result of a few months' training. What may not be expected from a crew called upon for a quarter of an hour's strain, when they have been at work for years? Taking our information as correct, we should consider the superior hardness of the Americans more than than a set-off against the style of the English."

Dropdon, Aug. 23. A open-air meeting attended by 20,000 persons, was held here to-day in favor of granting an amnesty to Fenians. Bands of music played popular Fenian airs, and enthusiastic speeches were made. The resolutions declare that the further detention of the Fenian prisoners is unwise, impolitic and unjust.

Paris, Aug. 12. The following news has been received from Spain:

The united Carlist bands under Gollindo, Salos, Biclo and Rootier, have been defeated in the province of Castillon de La Plaun Valencia. The Carlist chieftain Santarigos has reappeared in Spain with fifty armed followers.

New York Items

NEW YORK, August 23.

Tne railroad freight to the West was today advanced to the following figures—Chicago, 38, Cincinnati, 36, Louisville, 50, and St. Louis, 56.

A lightning express has been ordered on the Erie road which will take passengers to Chicago in 30 hours, and the fare it is expected will be reduced.

It is reported that the contracts for the consolidation of the Central and Hudson roads are ready for ratification and about to be signed.

Seven laborers were precipitated to the ground by the fall off a scaffold on the gas tank on East street today, and all were severely injured.

An illicit whisky distillery in ward 5, Brooklyn, was seized today.

Peter Hawker is under arrest for an attempt to shoot his brother's wife and children.

A Germon named H Cohen died of Asiatic cholera to-day. The reported death from yellow fever was simply a case of congestive

Arrived, steamship Manhattan, from Liverpool 8th.

Interment favor

Patrick Law of Elizabeth, was clubbed to death by policeman Farrol in Bergen last night.

Cuban Matters.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.

Washington advices from Cuba to the 13th have been received by the Cuban sympathizers here. They give an account of a fight between a portion of General Jordan's command and the troops of Valmazoda, near Puerto Padre. The Cubans numbering less than 500 were encamped near Puerto Padre. They were attacked by a force of Spanish regulars and volunteers, over 1000 strong. In the first attack the Cubans were compelled to fall back. They however rallied and securing a more defensible position, repulsed the Spaniards in their second attack. The loss of the Cubans in the contest was 150 in killed, wounded and missing, while that of the Spaniards is represented to more than double that number. Col. Figuerro commanded the Cubans and the fight is reported to have been one of a most desperate character the Cubans fighting with an earnestness that was irresistable.

HAVANA, Aug 28.

Colonel Nicolan with 200 men and two batteries of artillery, attacked and routed 400 insurgents near Jicotia in the Central Department. The latter left 20 killed on the field.

Incendiarism.

HARTFORD, CONN., Aug. 28.

George Hills, a dissipated young man in East Hartford, was arrested in that town today and bound over to the Superior Court on a charge of burning his mother's barn. He came home about 2 o'clock on Monday morning, and it is supposed set fire to the barn, out of spite because his mother and sisters had locked him out of the house.

Marine Intelligence

NEW YORK, August 23

Arrived steamship Pereire from Brest.

Arrived steamship City of London from Liverpool

From Indiana.

SEYMOUR, IND., Aug. 28.

The carpenters shop of Travers, Carter & Co., and the christian church were destroyed by fire today.

The church had just been completed. Carter's loss is about $20,000. No insurance.

Drouth in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.

Accounts from all sections of Maryland represent the drouth as prevailing to an alarming extent.

No rain has fallen for weeks and in some counties the farmers despair of making even half a crop of corn.

Potato vines become parched and dried up before maturity.

The Fire in Paterson, N. Y., Aug. 23.

The building on Court street occupied by Voris, Bros., grocers, was burned last night. The fire was occasioned by the igniting of kerosene, while being drawn from a barrel. The clerk and another were able to make their escape, but the assistance was badly needed by the latter. Loss, $9000. Partly insured.

The Weather West.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 23.

The heat has been extremely hot for three days. There was a shower of rain on Saturday which moderated the heat enough to fall to be of any benefit.

Attempted Wife Murder.

HARTFORD, Conn., 23.

Mrs. M. Guire, who attempted to murder her husband on Sunday, has not yet been arrested.

Mr. M. Guire is still alive.

Monetary Affairs.

NEW YORK, Aug 23.

Gold today was easy at 6 per cent.

Sterling exchange is dull, closing at 10[illegible] @ [illegible].

The stock market today was weaker, closing heavy.

The demand for carrying to-day were from 6 to 7 per cent.

Government securities strong. The following are the closing quotations:

6s (coupons)	1881	22½
6 (coupons)	1862	21½
6s	1864	21½
6s	1865	21½
6s	1865 new issue	20½
6s	1865	20½
6s	1867	19½
6s	1868	19½

The bonds were quiet and firm.

The stock market was generally dull today at prices off from the best figures of the day. The following are the closing quotations:

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,	78½	
Western Union Telegraph Company,	37½	
Quicksilver mining Company,	13½	
Quicksilver mining Company preferred,	49½	
New York Central Railroad,	97½	
Erie Railroad,	20½	
Erie Railroad Convertible,	30	
Hudson River Railroad,	104	
Reading Railroad Company,	93½	
Michigan Southern Railroad,	81½	
Illinois Central Railroad Company,	96	
Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad Company,	86½	
Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Company,	103½	
Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company,	103	
Chicago & Pittsburg Railroad Company,	93½	
Fort Wayne Railroad,	97	
Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company,	30½	
Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company preferred,	49	
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company,	103	
Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad Company,	57½	
Cumberland Coal & Iron Company,	15½	
Canton Company,	39½	
Pittsburg Coal Company,	61½	
Mariposa Mining Company,	9½	
Mariposa Mining Company preferred,	20	
Toledo and Wabash Railroad,	28½	

The sub-Treasury to-day currency balances $92,365,000.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23

Cotton—sales 3020 bales—middling [illegible].

Flour—sales 10,000 bbls—State and Western dull and 10 cents lower—superfine State $5.10 a 5.40—fancy State $5.50 a 5.75—choice Western $5.75 a 7.25—Canada dull and 5 cents lower—sales 400 bbls—extra $5.75 a 7.75. California quiet and steady—sales 2 a 3 cents higher—sales [illegible] bbls—superfine $5.10 a 5.15—extra $5.15 a 5.25—double extra $5.25 a 5.35—extra $5.35 a 5.45—extra $5.45 a 5.55—extra $5.55 a 5.65—extra $5.65 a 5.75—extra $5.75 a 5.85—extra $5.85 a 5.95—extra $5.95 a 6.05—extra $6.05 a 6.15—extra $6.15 a 6.25—extra $6.25 a 6.35—extra $6.35 a 6.45—extra $6.45 a 6.55—extra

Miscellany.

Butterfly and Thistle.

The following poem, by Julia Ward Howe, appears in the September number of Hours at Home:

Oh! delightsome butterfly
At thy morning revelry!
Little bark with sails filicon,
With a many-colored sheen,
Like some fairy craft that flies
Where smooth-mirrored Venice lies!

Wings that thrill and flutter over,
Mocking every rude endeavor,
With the passion of the speed
Set beyond thine utmost reach,
Would we grasp thee, we must rush
After light, or glory's flush,
Ill the hand of might we trace,
For thy feathers are but dust—
Say to our unloved insistance,
"Beauty shows but in God's distance."

This purple thistle is for thee,
An inlet in the summer sea
That images eternity.
As I ponder and rehearse
This gobe idle morning's verse,
Here for another these remain not,
And thy brief elysium drained.

Breezy zephyr sweeps the hills,
And the thistle sways and thrills,
But the butterfly clings fast
As a sailor to the mast,
As a banner in the blast
Which, when widest sweep for foils,
Firmest still its proud plume holds.

I who plotare thee, the hour
Comes on clinging to my flower.
Winds on lofty ether deem
Question me with sharp gleam:
"Where's thy honey? Where thy zone?
Bee or bird thou canst wrong."

Still I seek one last caress,
One more breath of joyousness,
Oh! my flower, the world's thou hast
Solely in my soul hath passed,
When the longer summer day
That unveiled thee first array
When Love's bloom has burned by,
Know, thy butterfly will die.
Bearing to a genial zone
Thy lost spirit with her own.

Thee how soon may I behold
Lifeless in thy shroud of gold,
Nothing in thy plaintive death
Withdraws Nature's last breath,
No pale corpse, with look bereaved,
But the little wings are still.
Vain the thistle keeps its growth,
Vain the bower the chalice hath:
Thy gay pennon floats no more
From the ether's meadow-shore.

Might I, when my day is done,
Fall like thee, oh winged one!
No contagion leave, nor spell,
But a pure a harmless cell.
One might keep with roses rare,
Saying to each stranger stare:
"This she was, and she was fair."

A California Dairy.

A letter from Monterey, in Southern California, to the San Francisco Bulletin, shows what intelligence and enterprise will accomplish under seemingly unfavorable circumstances. Three years ago C. S. Abbott emigrated to the valley of the Salinas with a few head of stock, mostly milch cows, and very little money. He purchased a league of land, mortgaged it for the payment, and went to work. People wondered what he was going to do, for it was the traditionary belief that the soil of the Salinas plains was of no account, and many predicted utter ruin to the enterprise. But Abbott went bravely to work, fencing and ditching and building and boring for water. An army of mechanics and laborers were employed, and great changes were soon wrought. Time rolled on. At the expiration of a year Abbott sold a thousand acres of his league, and realized sufficient to pay off his mortgage and retain 3500 acres unincumbered. This is the 'Abbott Dairy,' where 300 cows are now milked, though not all at one time. There are three separate dairies on the rancho, two of them rauding 250 cows apiece, and the other 100. The main dairy employs 25 men and turns out 500 pounds of butter per day. The branch dairies employ 12 men each. The dairy houses are of the home dairy is two stories high, the basement of stone, with cement flooring, and the upper portion built with concrete. The building is 75 feet long by 25 wide.

The milking yard adjoins the dairy house, and in it is a hopper with a rooting pipe running to the reservoir in the dairy house. Into this hopper the milk is poured as fast as drawn from the cows. This reservoir is made of tin, and is inclosed in another of like material, with a space of about two inches between the two. This space is filled with water by two stop-cocks, which turn on warm or cold water. This reservoir, then, is a cooler or heater—a temperature required for reducing the milk to a certain necessary temperature before it is placed in the pans. To secure the proper temperature at all seasons steam pipes run all around the dairy house, while a foot of sawdust lays in the ceiling of the pan room to keep out the heat or the cold, as the case may be. In the upper part of the building is placed the skimming butter-knives, butter cloth, etc. The basement is divided into two apartments, one the churning and packing, the other occupied by a steam engine, etc. A saw, grindstone, wheels, shafts, belts, etc. A furnace and boiler are built outside, and the steam is carried inside by pipes. The engine (a 4-horse power) is connected with which turns the churn, saw or grindstone, as the case may require. The management of the milk and the making of the butter are thus described:

The cows are corrated, and each female man milks his 6 cows. The milk is poured into the upper, where it flows through a due seive, and is carried into the regulator. A rubber hose is attached to the regulator, and when the milk is strained enough it is carried round to the pans, which are already placed ready to receive it in the following manner: Perpendicular quadrangular beams, extending from floor to ceiling, stand all around the pan room, at distances of about five feet. In each of the four sides of the beams wooden pins, about four inches apart, are driven. A pan, filled with cold water. These horizontal pins are driven, as above, all the way up the beam, at intervals of about 10 inches apart, and upon those projecting pins the pans are placed. Each pan stands on two pins on all sides, and one above the other, to the floor up. These beams are so placed as to revolve, and the pans are placed on all respective pins, and the hose from the regulator turned on. As soon as the row of pans in front are filled the beams are revolved and another row is presented, and so on till all are filled. This plan saves a deal of time and trouble. When the milk is set the floor is washed down and scalded with steam, the regulator, tubes, hose, etc., washed and scalded, the old pans removed to the wash room, where they are washed three separate times in hot water, and then scalded by steam, which is turned on from a hose.

A sufficient time having elapsed for skimming process begins. For this purpose a kind of trough with two funnels—one in each end—is hooked along by the pan racks; the pans are tilted down, skimmed, and the cream poured into the funnel and the milk into another. To these funnels are attached rubber hose, which extend along the floor and empty the cream into the churn, in the basement, and the milk into the waste pipe, which the latter conducts it about 40 rods from the dairy yards to the swill vat, for the hogs. The churn, a nearly square, slightly oblong box, capable of making 600 pounds of butter at one churning, is set in motion by the little engine, the cream dishes and plunges and swashes, and in a little while the churn stops, and we see two or three hundred pounds of delicious butter.

The butter is taken from the churn to the kneading table, where it is kneaded and rolled and patted, and finally pressed, rolled in butter cloth, and packed away in boxes, kits or kegs, to be hauled to market.

Mr. Abbott's success has not been confined to butter making, for in addition to his cows he has 1500 head of stock cattle, 600 hogs and 60 horses, and an embryo orchard of 1500 trees, embracing every variety of choice fruit. He has constructed twenty-five miles of fencing on his rancho. All this has been accomplished in three years. A barren plain has been converted into a garden. Others have been stimulated by his example, and have flocked into the county to engage in the same pursuit, so that now the dairy interest of Monterey county is second to that of no other in the State.

SPEER'S SAMUCI, Oatawba, Port Grape & P. J. Sherry Wine

EXCELLENT FOR FEMALES AND WEAKLY PERSONS.

SPEER'S SAMUCI WINE

As a Diuretic

Speer's Port Grape Wine.

HERSELL'S PURITY FOR THE HAIR.

BILLIARD TABLES
J. E. CAME & CO.

GRANITE STATE
Military and Collegiate Institute,

NOTICE.

DR. HOPKINS' IRON TONIC.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Crittenden's Commercial
A PRACTICAL BUSINESS MANUAL

Notice.

Bangor Post Office.

OFFICERS.

GEO. FULLER, Postmaster.
E. A. CUMMINGS, Ass't Postmaster.
W. H. S. LAWRENCE, Cashier.

OFFICE HOURS.

From 7½ A.M. to 7 P.M., and from 8 to 9½ P.M. daily—Sundays excepted.
On Sundays, from 8½ to 9½ A.M.

MAILS.

Western mail closes at 6 A.M.; South Levant via Hermon mail, and Monroe mail, at 2 P.M.; Eastern, North, Cherryfield and Machias, Calais, and up river mails at 6.45 P.M.; all others close at 6 A.M.

The time of the arrivals and departures of the contract lines of steamers and railroads are subject to change.

On Sunday.

The mail for South Levant via Hermon arrives and departs on Tuesday and Saturday.

The mail for Corinth, East Corinth, Charleston, Sebec and Atkinson, leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Arrives alternate days.

The mail to Glenburn, Hudson and Bradford leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Arrives alternate days.

The mail for No. Hermon, Levant, West Levant and East Exeter, leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday,—arrives alternate days.

The other mails are daily.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

	Arrives.	Departs.
Western, (at depot.)	7.05 P.M.	6 A.M.
Hampden,	10 A.M.	2 P.M.
Calais and St. John, depot	7.20 A.M.	2 P.M.
Amherst,	6 P.M.	6 A.M.
Holden,	10 P.M.	6 A.M.
Ellsworth, Machias, &c.	6 A.M.	2 P.M.
Houlton, depot.	7.20 A.M.	7.15 P.M.
Guilford and Dunbarton,	6 P.M.	6 A.M.
Upper Stillwater,	6 P.M.	6 A.M.
Exeter via Levant,	6 P.M.	6 A.M.
Newburgh, via Bradford,	10 A.M.	6 A.M.
Abbot Vill. via Dover	10 A.M.	6 A.M.
So. Levant via Hermon,	12 M.	6 P.M.
Monroe,	10 A.M.	6 P.M.

ENVELOPES.

No additional charge will be made for printing the Business Card and "request to return," occupying four lines, across the end of any of the envelopes furnished by the Post Office Department, (samples of which may be seen at the Cashier's Window,) when ordered in lots of not less than 500. A request for the return of a letter to the writer, if enclosed within thirty days, or less, written or printed, with the writer's name, post office and State, across the left end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with.

☞ The public are earnestly recommended to procure stamped Envelopes with printed return request, as the unpaid letters and letters thus enclosed, if not delivered to the person addressed, are returned to the writer free of charge.

Stamps cut from Stamped Envelopes

Cannot be used to pre-pay postage. The value of such Stamps is payable by a fine of fifty dollars. Stamped Envelopes, spoiled in directing, are redeemed at this office.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE.

All Letters must be Prepaid.—Letters for the Mails in the United States, three cents for each ounce or single rate.
City letters one cent half ounce or single rate.

Newspapers.

Newspapers sent by mail must be prepaid by stamps, unless "regularly issued and sent to subscribers," when the following rates are charged, viz: quarterly in advance, either at the mailing or delivery office:

Weekly,	4 cents
Semi-Weekly,	8 "
Tri-Weekly,	12 "
Daily,	16 "

Periodicals, Country, when published, free.
Newspapers, Periodicals, and Circulars, delivered from the office of publication, (not delivery,) must be prepaid.
Transient Matter, Postage on all other matter, transient, must be prepaid.

Miscellaneous Matter.

Printing, printed matter, manuscript, blank paper, letters, envelopes, or wrapping paper, or any part thereof, or any writing thereon, except as permitted by law, and the postage to be prepaid by stamps, and the packages must be so open that they may be examined. Postage over 3 ounces, and not over 4 ounces, 32 cents.

Over 4 ounces, and not over 8 ounces, 48 cents.

Over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 64 cents.

Over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 80 cents.

Money Orders.

Letters containing money should be registered. If money is sent in letters not registered, the sender must take the risk of their miscarriage.

Money may be transmitted by mail to any point where there is a Money Order Office, at the following rates:

Not over $10,	10 cents.
Over $10 and not over $20,	15 "
Over $20 and not over $30,	20 "
Over $30 and not over $40,	25 "
Over $40 and not over $50,	30 "

Money Orders issued and paid from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT.

All valuable letters should be registered. A Money Order costs 25 cents.

Letters may be Registered by mail, for delivery at this office, on payment of the postage and a fee of twenty cents.

Registered Letters must be fully prepaid by postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover. If not so prepaid the packet cannot be forwarded.

Mails will be despatched from New York for the United Kingdom as follows:—

1. The Hamburg American Packet Company, every Tuesday, via Southampton. Mails close at this office on Monday, at 6½ A.M.

2. The British and North R. M. Company—Cunard Line—every Wednesday to Liverpool via Queenstown. Mails close at this office on Tuesday at 6 A.M.

3. The North German Lloyd Line, via Southampton, every Thursday. Mails close at this office on Wednesday, at 6 A.M.

4. The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Company, via Queenstown, every Saturday. Mails close at this office on Friday, at 6 A.M.

Postage to Great Britain and Ireland.

Prepaid on newspapers, book packets, including printed papers of all kinds, patterns, printed, engravings, photographs, lithographic stones of music, and patterns of manufactures, merchandise, including seeds and grain—4d. Letters.

Newspapers, two cents each. Book packets—including printed papers and patterns above—six cents per four ounces, or fraction of four ounces.

Patterns and samples of merchandise—including seeds and grains—eight cents per four ounces, or fraction of four ounces.

The above charges must be fully prepaid by postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover. If not so prepaid the packet cannot be forwarded.

Mails will be despatched from New York for the United Kingdom as follows:—

1. The Hamburg American Packet Company, every Tuesday, via Southampton. Mails close at this office on Monday, at 6½ A.M.

2. The British and North R. M. Company—Cunard Line—every Wednesday to Liverpool via Queenstown. Mails close at this office on Tuesday at 6 A.M.

3. The North German Lloyd Line, via Southampton, every Thursday. Mails close at this office on Wednesday, at 6 A.M.

4. The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Company, via Queenstown, every Saturday. Mails close at this office on Friday, at 6 A.M.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

Within Republic, by Am. P. Co.
Within
Bremen, via American Packet,
Ayres, via Lord and
Buenos Ayres, via American Packet,
Within
Canada, Dunpadin,
Cape Colonies,
Cape Good Hope, via Southampton,
Ceylon, via Southampton,
China, via Southampton,
China, via San Francisco,
Constantinople, via England,
Cuba,
Dublin, via Southampton,
Egypt, via Marseilles,
England, via Southampton,
France, via San Francisco,
Germany, via England,
Gibraltar, via England,
Great Britain and Ireland,
Holland,
Holland, via France,
Hong Kong, via San Francisco,
Hong Kong, via Southampton,
India, via Marseilles,
India, via Southampton,
Ireland, via San Francisco,
Italy, via England,
Italy, via France,
Japan, via San Francisco,
Liverpool, via Southampton,
Madeira, via England,
Malta, via Marseilles,
Mauritius, via Southampton,
Mexico, via Panama,
Mexico, via Eagland,
Montreal, via England,
Nassau, via Southampton,
Naples, via Marseilles,
Nassau, via England,
Nassau, via American Packet,
Netherlands,
New Brunswick,
New Caledonia,
New Foundland,
New Granada, via Panama,
New Granada, via Aspinwall,
New Granada, via Purple Hope,
North Brazil,
Panama,
Peru,
Porto Rico,
Portugal, via France,
Portugal, via England,
Prussia,
Russia, via England,
Russia, via Hamburg,
Russia, via North German Lloyd,
Sandwich Islands,
Scotland,
Spain, via England,
Spain, via France,
Switzerland, via England,
Switzerland, via France,
Trinidad, via American Packet,
West Indies, via England,
West Indies, via France,
Western Island,
Zanzibar, via England,

All letters for countries not in the above list will be forwarded to their destination by the most direct route. If not known to the Office, they are sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Postage to Canada.

Letters, three cents per half ounce.
Newspapers, two cents each.
Book packets, including printed papers and patterns, six cents per four ounces.
Seeds, cuttings, cuttings, roots, and grain, eight cents per four ounces.

All letters for Canada must be prepaid by stamps. If not prepaid they are sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Postage to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.

Letters, three cents per half ounce.
Newspapers, two cents each.
Book packets, including printed papers and patterns, six cents per four ounces.
Seeds, cuttings, cuttings, roots, and grain, eight cents per four ounces.

All letters for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland must be prepaid by stamps. If not prepaid they are sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Postage to California, Oregon, Washington Territory, and Nevada.

Letters, three cents per half ounce.
Newspapers, two cents each.
Book packets, including printed papers and patterns, six cents per four ounces.
Seeds, cuttings, cuttings, roots, and grain, eight cents per four ounces.

All letters for California, Oregon, Washington Territory, and Nevada must be prepaid by stamps. If not prepaid they are sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Postage to Mexico.

Letters, three cents per half ounce.
Newspapers, two cents each.
Book packets, including printed papers and patterns, six cents per four ounces.
Seeds, cuttings, cuttings, roots, and grain, eight cents per four ounces.

All letters for Mexico must be prepaid by stamps. If not prepaid they are sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Postage to Central America, Peru, Chili, and Buenos Ayres.

Letters, five cents per half ounce.
Newspapers, two cents each.
Book packets, including printed papers and patterns, six cents per four ounces.
Seeds, cuttings, cuttings, roots, and grain, eight cents per four ounces.

All letters for Central America, Peru, Chili, and Buenos Ayres must be prepaid by stamps. If not prepaid they are sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Postage to China, Japan, and the East Indies.

Letters, five cents per half ounce.
Newspapers, two cents each.
Book packets, including printed papers and patterns, six cents per four ounces.
Seeds, cuttings, cuttings, roots, and grain, eight cents per four ounces.

All letters for China, Japan, and the East Indies must be prepaid by stamps. If not prepaid they are sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Postage to Cape Colonies, Cape Good Hope, Mauritius, Ceylon, Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar, Madeira, Nassau, Cuba, Hong Kong, Sandwich Islands, Zanzibar, Western Island, Dominica, Trinidad, Nassau, Naples, Sardinia, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Holland, Belgium, Bremen, Hamburg, Constantinople, Montreal, Nassau